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HONGKONG, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1901

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8.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. Every 10 minutes.

8.30 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.

9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 10 minutes.

9.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.

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NIGHT CARS.

8.45 p.m. to 9.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

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11.15 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

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LARGE ASSORTMENT IN FANCY BOXES.

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This fine Wine is old, soft, and of grand flavour
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Less old than the above.

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AGENTS—SIEMSEN & CO., HONGKONG.

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AS USED BY THE RED CROSS SOCIETY IN SOUTH AFRICA.

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PERFECTLY PURE.

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Hongkong, 17th October, 1901.

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HAVE RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF SOFT FELT HATS IN ALL SIZES
and the LATEST SHAPES in "DOUBLE" COLLARS.

LEATHER TRUNKS, BRIEF BAGS, DRESS SUIT CASES, &c.,
Are now being Shown.

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ASBESTOS "SALAMANDER" Non-conducting Boiler Covering Composition used exten-

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"CAURICEDALE METAL" Anti-friction Plastic Metal, recognized by engineering experts

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LITTLE SWEETHEART CIGARETTES

(Special Quality). New Stock Weekly.

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Price ... \$10.00

SALTER'S RACQUET BATS.

Price ... \$10.00

SPENCER'S NOTED INDIAN CIGARS.

JAVA BARRELS, No. 1.

100 for \$2.25 500 for \$10.00

MANILA CIGARS

GERMINAL FACTORY.

GYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Best Brands. In Air-Tight Tins.

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FACTORY of Manila, for which they are

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Stock of specially selected quality. A trial

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T. M. STEVENS & CO.,

1, Duddell Street.

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1901.

AUTOMATIC MAUSER

PISTOLS.

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ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

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OF OUR NEW SEASON'S

CONFECTIONERY

COMPRISING SELECTIONS OF THE

PUREST AND BEST DESCRIPTION,

FROM THE SIMPLEST QUALITY TO

THAT OF THE FINEST AND MOST

RECHERCHE CHARACTER. IM-

PORTED FROM THE LEADING

LONDON AND PARISIAN

MANUFACTURERS.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

LIMITED,

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

DEATH.

On the 24th October, at the Government Civil Hospital, after a few days' illness, EDWARD ROBINSON, of Gray's Inn, Barrister-at-law, aged 45 years.

Mrs. ATKIN and Family desire to thank all friends for their sympathy and their tributes in their recent bereavement.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VEOUX ROAD CL.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, 25th October, 1901.

The complication which has arisen over the apparent conflict of Australian and Imperial interests, with regard to legislation as to coloured aliens, is a distinctly awkward one. The restriction of Asiatic immigration is no longer as simple a matter as it was before Japan had risen to the status of a World Power. The Tokyo Government now stands in the position of being able to protest, and to protest with effect, against action directed against her subjects. All Powers with interests in the East are concerned in maintaining friendly relations with the newest arrival among the ranks of great nations, and none more so than Great Britain. Every portion of the British Empire therefore is bound to see that no obstacles are put in the way of a thorough understanding between that Empire and Japan. The attempt of British Columbia to exclude Japanese has only just failed when a still greater difficulty has arisen in Australia. It appears from recent telegrams that the Commonwealth Senate by a small majority at the beginning of this month ratified the action of the House of Representatives in prohibiting coloured labour on mail steamers—a vote followed by cheers for "a white Australia." Japan, it is reported, has threatened retaliation, in the shape of withdrawing her mail service with Australia, should this Post Office Bill and the Immigration Restriction Bill be enacted; and there is no doubt that she might well adopt stronger measures. More important still would be the ill-feeling engendered, which might have no little effect on international relations in the Far East. Australian papers to hand within the past week bring particulars of the debate in the House of Representatives over the Restriction Bill. In the course of this debate the Australian Premier dwelt on the Imperial side of the question. He quoted Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S speech, maintaining that while it admitted the right of the Colonies to prevent the

intrusion of undesirable immigrants it deprecated the drawing of a "colour line." Mr. BARRON'S Coloured Races Restriction Bill in New South Wales in 1896, he said, did not receive the Royal Assent simply because it contemplated the establishment of the colour or racial line. Mr. BARRON then went on to say that the House had to consider the fact that there was an ultimate power in the Empire, by virtue of its trusteeship, to veto any legislation that might be thought detrimental to either any portion or any external interests of the Empire. While the Australian Commonwealth's constitution was the freest and widest known, it was yet to be remembered that the Governor-General must always have in his mind the necessity of consulting Imperial interests. He relied on the good sense of the House of Representatives to be as careful to preserve the relations between the Commonwealth and the Empire free from friction as they had when acting for their several states. The Australian Governor-General in a despatch dated the 14th May last had expressed the hope that no legislation would be introduced calculated to embarrass the Home Government. Concluding, the Premier asserted that they were studying not Japanese and Chinese or anyone else but the Imperial Government. They would be worse than foolish to disregard the Imperial relations with British allies, since they could only do so under the protection of the British fleet. The debate was vigorously kept up by the opposition, but details of its termination have not yet reached us. A telegram dated London, 2nd October, states that the House of Representatives had adopted the clause in the Immigration Restriction Bill prohibiting the entry into Australia of any person under contract to perform manual labour, while the education test had been amended to include any European language. So far matters in connection with this very important question have gone. It remains to be seen what will be the action of the Imperial Government, and it is unnecessary to point out again what a strong bearing on the future this action will have.

The German mail of the 18th ult., was delivered in London on the 21st inst.

On the 22nd inst. the Shanghai A.D.O. gave at the Lyceum Theatre their 125th performance, presenting Mark Melford's farcical comedy *Kleptomaniac*. Another representation will be given on the 26th inst.

At a meeting of French landowners in Shanghai on the 17th inst., to discuss the question of taxation for the river conservancy scheme, it was decided to call a public meeting of the ratepayers to formulate a scheme for the organisation of a league similar to the China Association.

The local A.D.C., after contemplating a change of programme for the forthcoming Cricket Week, including the production of one of Pinero's shorter comedies, has decided after all to adhere to its original idea and only put on an entertainment of the nature of that given before the officers and crew of H.M.S. *Terrible* last year.

News has been received in Shanghai from the General Convention of the American Episcopal Church in session in San Francisco, that Bishop Graves's jurisdiction has been divided into the dioceses of Shanghai and Hankow. Bishop Graves remains Bishop of Shanghai, and the Rev. J. A. Ingle, M.A., has been elected Bishop of Hankow.

The *Echo de Chine* says that M. de Lanesan has written to the electors of Tonkin and Annam, thanking them for having spontaneously charged him with their representation in the Superior Colonial Council. His numerous occupations prevent him, however, from accepting the renewal of his mandate. M. de Lanesan has stated that he will give every assistance in his power to his successor.

Le *Courrier d'Haiphong* comments very unfavourably on the acquisition by the French Government of the Boa Vista Hotel at Macao (the first intimation of which, by the way, it erroneously attributes to the *N.C. Daily News*, whereas it was in these columns that the news was first published), and asks what is the new senatorium for, who are the Europeans to be sent thither, and will Indo-China once more be paying for the luxury?

A telegram to Shanghai from the head office of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha reads as follows:—"Seattle wires, dated October 16th, on account of fog steamer *Kaga Maru* has been in collision with a German steamer, *Elbe*. Damage all above water-line and not serious. Repairs will take about two days." Although the telegram does not say anything about passengers, it is thought that they were safe. The *Kaga Maru* was to have left Victoria for Japan on the 15th inst., and the collision seems to have occurred after she left.

A Nanking despatch to Shanghai states, in reference to the officers selected by Viceroy Liu Kung-yi to go to Japan to witness the army manoeuvres there, in response to an invitation from the Japanese Government, that Viceroy Liu has appointed the Taoists T'ao and Tu, General Yang and Colonel Lung, and that these four officials left Nanking for Shanghai on the 11th inst., to catch the Japanese mail for that country. Governor Nich of Soochow has also selected two officials, a Taoist and a General, to go to Japan for the same purpose.

The Tonkin gendarmes are to be mounted on Arab steeds in future, a consignment having arrived from the China Expeditionary Corps.

According to the *Journal des Debats*, M. Fernand Faure, who is leaving the Direction of the Registration Bureau, may possibly succeed M. Doumer as Governor-General of French Indo-China.

Admiral Pottier, commanding the French Squadron in the Far East, has a letter in the *Echo de Chine*, regretting that the state of his health renders it impossible for him to pay his projected visit to Shanghai.

Renter has come in for some very severe criticisms from the Far Eastern Press of late on account of the character of his telegraphic service; but it is to be noted that the *Havas* service receives far more violent rebukes from the Indo-Chinese journals. *Encore l'Agence Havas* is their cry.

A Burma company is considering the possibility of establishing a line of steam launches on the Upper Salween, above the "Grand Rapid." Important timber stations in Shan are easily accessible from the Upper Salween; and so are many important places on the British side of the river.

The northern native press reports that a Manchou, named Wen Ti, holding the prefectship of Huanan, is charged because the Court did not listen to his advice not to return to Peking, and will probably commit suicide. He has converted his yamen into an Imperial Lodge, and himself taken up quarters in an ancestral temple outside the city. His family have gone into a rented house, and the people are watching him with a sort of awe, wondering if he is going to carry out his expressed intentions to die.

At the Shanghai Regatta, on the 18th inst., the International Eight ended in a victory for the German crew, the Irish being second, and the English third and last. The *N.C. Daily News* says:—"That this race would be a very close one between the English and Germans was the prediction made during the last three months. The result, however, came as a general surprise to most of the spectators, for the German eight were decisively victorious, and in their work showed marked superiority over their opponents. . . . The last time an International Eight Race was won by a German crew was in 1886, with Huobling as stroke. Four years ago the Irish won the race, next year—the Scotch, the year after that the English, and now the Germans have secured the victory."

A curious story reaches us from Saigon. It is an annual custom there to hold an official examination of paddy from the twenty provinces of Cochinchina, the best samples being sent on to the Chamber of Commerce, where four expert rice-merchants report on them, and award prizes to the best growers. This year, we are told, the experts have proposed to the authorities to make the Annamite planters, who wish to keep their paddy in stock, to sell out. They allege that long storage turns the grain yellow—a result which is usually attributed to a damp season. The real reason for forcing the sale is said to be that the Annamite planters contemplate the erection of godowns in the interior next season and standing out against the Chinese, so as to maintain the price of paddy at a good level, instead of throwing it all at once on the Cholon market and bringing prices down with a run. The Chinese are said to have got at the experts mentioned above, wishing through them to force the Annamites to sell out at a low rate.

The *N.C. Daily News* says:—"Although, looking at the preparations going on for the reception of the Court at Peking and the putting to rights of the route by which the Court will have to travel if over it should return to the old capital, it would strike the casual observer that the Court, after all, must be intending to reach Peking before mid-winter, making but a short stay at Kaifeng. The fact is the country has been so often disappointed at the frequent failures of the Empress Dowager in keeping her word as to the return to Peking that no one can be blamed for still remaining sceptical and refusing to believe the story that the Emperor and Empress Dowager intend to reach Peking before the middle of December next. A Northern despatch further states that the Chinese Plenipotentiaries have telegraphed from Peking to T'ungkuang praying their Majesties to 'keep try' and celebrate the festival of the Winter Solstice (21st December)—which is the beginning of the Manchu New Year—in Peking, the ancestral capital of the Manchu dynasty, instead of, as hitherto reported at Kaifeng, the old capital of the Chinese Sung dynasty, 'in order that the whole Empire may rejoice at the inauguration of a new and prosperous era for the sacred dynasty.'"

GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENT FOR HON. H. E. POLLOCK.

The Hon. H. E. Pollock, K.C., who has been Acting Attorney-General for this Colony during the absence on leave of the Hon. W. M. Goodman, K.C., has been offered and has accepted the position of Attorney-General for Fiji. The salary attaching to the office is \$600 per annum, and Mr. Pollock will be allowed private practice. He leaves to take up his new duties immediately on the return of the Hon. W. M. Goodman, who is expected back early in December.

We heartily congratulate Mr. Pollock on his appointment, and wish him every success. During his connection with the Colony he has gained for himself a name in very many directions, apart from his own profession. Fiji's gain will be no small loss to Hongkong.

TELEGRAMS.

"DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

GENERAL NEWS.

LONDON, 23rd October, 9.25 p.m.

GEN. BULLER REFUSES TO RESIGN.

It transpires that General Sir Redvers Buller has refused to resign. His supersession is much discussed, the majority of critics considering it inevitable.

LORD SALISBURY'S RETURN.

Lord Salisbury has returned to England from his holiday.

LONDON, 24th October, 9.15 a.m.

JAPAN AND COREA.

News received via St. Petersburg says that Japan has granted Korea a loan of \$75,000,000 at 10 per cent. interest.

GERMAN COMMERCIAL CRISIS.

A great commercial depression exists in Germany. Grain-drying companies' failures are announced, the liabilities amounting to 8½ millions sterling. The creditors are offered 10 per cent. on their money. It is considered impossible at present for the German Government to denounce its commercial treaties.

REUTER'S SERVICE.

LONDON, 22nd October.

THE REBELS IN CAPE COLONY.

An attempted southern move of the rebels from Calvinia, Cape Colony, has been checked, and the commandos at various points hustled or scattered by the British forces.

MARQUIS ITO IN AMERICA.

Marquis Ito lunched with President Roosevelt, the Hon. John Hay, Secretary of State, being present. President Roosevelt pressed the Marquis to accept his invitation to a banquet, to take place after the period of mourning for the late President McKinley, but Marquis Ito could not wait.

LONDON, 22nd October.

GENERAL BULLER LOSES HIS COMMAND.

Owing to a speech delivered by him on the 10th inst., General Buller has been removed from his command and placed on half pay. General French has been appointed to the command of the First Army Corps.

DEATH OF MR. E. ROBINSON.

Not long ago the legal profession in the Colony met to mourn the loss of one of its leading members, Mr. J. J. Francis, K.C., and now its number has been further reduced by the death of Mr. E. Robinson, barrister-at-law, who expired in the Government Civil Hospital from dysentery at five minutes past four o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. Robinson had gone to Shanghai for a much-needed change and rest. On his way back, however, on board the last French mail down, he commenced to be seriously ill, and his case was critical when he returned to the Colony on the 20th inst. In consequence he was with all speed taken on the same day to the Government Civil Hospital to undergo treatment for dysentery, which he appears to have contracted while on country near Shanghai. His state rapidly assumed a worse aspect, and, instead of mending, he sank and died, as already stated, yesterday morning. Deceased was 45 years of age. By his death the number of barristers in Hongkong is reduced to three—the Hon. H. E. Pollock, K.C., Mr. E. H. Sharp, and the Hon. Dr. Ho Kai.

At 4 p.m. yesterday the funeral procession, which was very widely attended in spite of the suddenness of Mr. Robinson's death, left the Hospital, and about 5 o'clock passed the Monument on its way to the Happy Valley, where the last rites took place. There were present representatives of the Government, the legal profession, and every firm of solicitors in the Colony, beside a number of personal friends. Mr. Robinson, who came to this Colony from Shanghai, where he originally practised, was called to Gray's Inn on the 25th January, 1881. He came out to the Far East soon after being called, and after a few years spent in Shanghai he removed to Hongkong, being admitted to the Supreme Court here on 5th January, 1888. On 24th August, 1889, he was appointed Acting Police Magistrate, the appointment to date from the first of the ensuing month. During the time he filled that position he discharged the duties of the office with marked ability, and, since then, as barrister-at-law, he had exhibited the same quality, combining with it an energy and persistency that often enabled him to emerge triumphant from many a hard legal fight. The sterner trials of life extended to the deceased gentleman, and he had to bear two

SUPREME COURT.

Thursday, 24th October.

SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR T. SERCOMBE SMITH, ACTING JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

H. F. CARMICHAEL & A. RAYMOND.

This was a case in which H. F. Carmichael, liquidator of Carmichael & Co., Limited, sued A. Raymond, master mariner, Hongkong, for the sum of \$576.19, due for goods sold and delivered.

Defendant did not appear. Mr. C. D. Wilkinson, solicitor, who appeared for the plaintiff, stated that goods were sold to the defendant in the years 1898 and 1899 to the extent of \$576.19. That account was still unpaid and still due.

Judgment for the plaintiff was given with costs.

POLICE COURT.

Thursday, 24th October.

BEFORE MR. F. A. HAZELAND, POLICE MAGISTRATE.

STEALING \$1,500 FROM A DEAD BODY.

On the complaint of Inspector Catbirt, a coolie was charged with feloniously stealing from the dead body of an unknown Chinese woman, on 15th August, two cheques or bank drafts to the value of \$1,500.

The woman was one of those killed in the Cochrane Street house collapse, and it was through a quarrel between the defendant and the receiver of the two cheques that the police got to hear of the affair.

The defendant was sentenced to two months' hard labour.

The receiver, a shopkeeper in the New Territories, was then placed in the dock. He denied having received the cheques, and said he was in the country at the time.

The defendant in the last case was called to give evidence. He said he was one of the gang of coolies employed by the police to remove the debris of the fallen house. The body of the woman was found in the morning. On the way there he searched the body and found a small tin box containing two pieces of paper, which he had since learnt were bank cheques for \$1,500.

Witness afterwards showed the cheques to the defendant, who took them and said he would go for the money. Witness did not say where he got the cheques. The defendant collected the money and gave witness \$80.

The hearing was adjourned till Friday, 1st November, for further evidence.

BEFORE MR. E. R. HALLIFAX, ACTING POLICE MAGISTRATE.

INFRINGING POST OFFICE PRIVILEGE.

U Shun, trader, of no fixed abode, who was charged on the 21st inst. with unlawfully infringing the exclusive privilege of the Postmaster-General by bringing into the Colony master mail matters by means other than certain mail matters by means other than through the General Post Office, and who was remanded on bail of \$100, was again brought up. He pleaded guilty to the charge, and was let off with a caution. The letters will be sent through the Post Office.

Hu Kwong, a letter carrier in the employ of a private Chinese letter-delivering firm, was charged with a similar offence, and also dismissed with a caution.

THE EXTORTIONATE RICKSHA-COOLIE.

Everyone probably has had experience of the extortionate ricksha-coolie, but he is seldom found following up his demands by giving in charge a passenger who refuses to comply with them. J. McCarthy, an American seaman, was accused by a ricksha-coolie of refusing to pay his legal fare.

The defendant's version of the story—and the version accepted by his Worship—was that he engaged the complainant to take him to a tavern in Queen's Road West and thence to the Sailors' Home. When he alighted at the tavern he gave the complainant 85 cents and told him to "man-man." About two hours later he came out of the tavern and was driven to the Sailors' Home, where the complainant demanded more money, but was refused by the defendant.

His Worship dismissed the charge.

THEFT FROM MILITARY OFFICE.

Lo Tsak, of no occupation, was charged with feloniously stealing a silver cigarette-case, value \$12, the property of Captain Lyio, on the 20th inst.

The defendant, in admitting the charge, said he took the case by having a "look see" and forgot to return it. He got six weeks in which to cultivate his memory.

Lo Tsak, a servant boy, was convicted on the evidence of Lance-argent Kerr of receiving the cigarette-case, knowing it to have been stolen, and also received six weeks.

STEALING PART OF A CABLE.

Two boatmen and one boatwoman were charged with being in unlawful possession of a cable chain, reasonably suspected of having been stolen.

The chain was identified as part of a fifteen-fathom chain which came out by the steamer *Dardanus* for the Dock Company. The part stolen was valued at \$40.

The woman was discharged, but the two male defendants were sentenced to six weeks' hard labour each.

HONGKONG ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB.

RESULT OF 6-A-SIDE COMPETITION TO 23RD OCTOBER.

Matches Played	Won	Lost	Drawn	Goals for	Goals against	Points
Mr. Russell	7	3	0	4	8	10
Dunlop	7	3	1	3	8	8
Goldring	7	2	2	3	8	7
Love	6	2	1	3	8	5
Beattie	7	1	3	1	12	3
Kew	6	2	2	2	6	4
McMorris	6	1	2	3	4	3
Stevens, R.E.	6	3	2	1	4	3

Mr. Russell's team wins the competition and takes possession of the Cup which was presented by Messrs. N. W. Stale and H. W. Looker in 1897.

To-night Stevens's team will play Beattie's team.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The C.P.R. steamer *Empress of India* arrived at Kobo on the 23rd inst., at 1.30 p.m., and left again at midnight, same day, for Nagasaki, where she is due to arrive to-morrow, at 10 p.m. The N.Y.K. steamer *Awa Maru* (European Line) left Kobo for Mori for this port on the 23rd inst., and is expected to arrive here on the 30th inst.

THE PHILIPPINE WEATHER BUREAU.

[FROM A MANILA CORRESPONDENT.]

Probably no benefit within the gift of central authority in the Philippines is more widely appreciated than that relating to a Weather Bureau for the islands. A long step in the direction of efficient service has been taken in the organisation of a Bureau upon the foundation laid by the Jesuits at their college and observatory in this city. Failure to provide a service and equipment owned wholly by the Government provokes some criticism; but apart from that, experience of 36 years has certainly better prepared the Jesuits to continue in charge than any other agency immediately available, and their devotion to the work is unquestioned. Moreover, the policy of central authority to balance liberal outlays in its own direction by economies in others has here signal illustration, for a force of 106 persons is secured at a rate of pay averaging only a trifle above one dollar in gold daily—the Director receiving the highest salary at \$2,500 per year, and rain observers the lowest, at \$90 per year—and the total cost of the Bureau for the first year, including \$6,000 for new instruments and \$4,500 for rent of quarters and of old instruments, printing, and the care of all property, amounts to only \$51,684.50.

The purpose to be served by an efficient Weather Bureau are of prime importance to every substantial interest hereabouts. There is nothing so vital to the commerce that thrives in these seas, or that may make it busier, as warfare which may enable it to escape the fury which now and then transforms stretches of placid or sparkling blue into water mountains of plumed and smoking. The safety of multitudes in well settled regions can be insured only by measures possible under such a service, for continuing the destructive horrors of land-tornadoes to things incapable of removal from their path a thoroughly equipped Bureau should provide those within its sphere with data on which to calculate more wisely than ever before the adverse chances of weather they must combat, and to prepare themselves to meet and to minimise its perils.

The Jesuits began work in 1865. They had a few simple instruments, and the undertaking primarily was little more than an adjunct to the course of instruction that they furnished in the Ateneo, their school in this city. As it developed they utilised their mission stations for the collection of weather reports and added slowly to their original working plant. The enterprise had no official countenance and, so far as the public knew of it, invited only ridicule. It plodded along for years, almost unnoticed, but continually improving its service. When it ventured to send out reports and warnings, they were generally unheeded. Early in July, 1879, warning of a severe storm obtained from one of the southern missions was given to the officials here, with request that they should inform the provinces, and was sent to Hongkong. It received the usual treatment. The storm came two days after the warning. It levelled many houses and uprooted many others in Manila, but directed its greatest force against the northern provinces of Isabela and Cagayan, which it laid completely waste. Plantations were levelled, houses blown away, and 1,300 persons were known to have been killed. Walls seven feet thick went down like so much straw, and roofs of houses along the path of the storm were carried two miles by the force of the wind. In November of the same year, when the officials were asked to send warning to Southern Luzon of the approach of a hard storm they did so. There was some destruction of boats, crops, and houses from this storm, but comparatively few persons perished. On October 18, 1882, warning of a storm coming upon Manila, resulted in an order from the Captain of the Port forbidding vessels to leave this harbour. So far had been the recognition of the work of the observatory that this order gave rise to much adverse official comment, which quieted suddenly on October 20, when a terrific storm broke upon the city. It not only fully justified the forecast, but it gained official favour so strongly toward the weather office that a recommendation at once went forward to Madrid, that the office be furnished equipment and support by the Government. Such support began in 1884, when the Jesuits installed had for 19 years maintained and developed the service. Thenceforward the office was recognised as of the official establishment.

Although able to install itself through government favour in the spacious and commanding grounds that it now occupies and to win the undivided confidence of the native public and of foreign residents with shipping interests, the office seems to have run against a foe in Hongkong, through whose influence the War Department at Washington refused to continue the support which Spain had furnished. When on that account the service suffered impairment, a chorus of protest came from all the weather stations on the China Sea and from Japan, from the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce, and from merchants in every quarter, coupled with testimonials as to the value of the service. An investigation followed, which brought out so much of merit in the work of the Jesuits, that the Rev. P. Jose Aguirre, the Director of the Observatory, was invited to Washington, where he gave abundant proof of the industry and ability of Jesuit work in the two volumes on *Climatology of the Philippines*, which the Government has purchased, and in the atlas which provides the complete and accurate maps of the islands, and printed. These maps had been drawn by the Jesuits in the office, and each skill and mastery of the subject as to leave for the experts the reputation very little executive labour. Aguirre's Father Aguirre's plan was to establish a branch of the Observatory at Cebu and Zamboanga, which will supplement the land map work that his office has performed with chart guides in place of the

unreliable drawing which compel navigators to go to good compasses, especially in the southern waters.

It will be some time before the Bureau can become fully operative in accordance with the terms of the law passed by the Civil Commission in May. While the work to be undertaken is by no means new, it is to be brought for the first time under a direction that deserves to be called systematic, and its installation starts almost with first principles. In respect to storm forecast, the plan is to equip important sea outlooks with stations, and of course to provide telegraph lines from them so that their reports may have immediate value. This preparation is proceeding with all possible despatch, but the difficulties in its way are obvious, for they involve cable-laying, and land lines over territory not wholly pacified. It is hoped that nine first-class stations may shortly be ready. The island of Luzon is to have three on the Pacific. Outlooks at Zamboanga, Iloilo and Cebu may be placed in the frontier class, for Iloilo and Cebu were mainstays in the former service and have carried much of the burden since American occupation. The other stations of this class are at Dagupan, which catches warnings from the China Sea immediately northward of Manila, Baguio, in the Province of Benguet, where the climate is under inspection to determine scientifically the merits of that province as a health resort, and Ormae, in Leyte. Ormae is on the west coast of Leyte. It appears on the map to be fairly sheltered from storms requiring much sea room in which to gather force; but an experience at Palo, directly across the island but apparently well protected by Samar, in 1897, furnishes one reason for a station in that region which may be central to news of storms over a wide area and which yet may escape atmospheric hindrances to the free transmission of such news. This particular storm lifted the roof of the Palo church and then stripped completely the interior of the church, leaving nothing standing except one stone wall, part of another, and part of the tower. Water engulfed the town to the depth of 7.3 metres, or nearly 24 feet. The severity of the storm may be judged when it is known that it was of the same character as that which visited Galveston last year, when the engulfing flood was only four metres deep. Father Agne went to Leyte for a personal inspection of this rain. He learned that a lay near the town lost nearly all its water a few hours before the storm broke. It had been drawn away by the suction of the coming tempest, to return as part of the later deluge. Had the people appreciated the significance of the suction, and gone into the hills with such trappings as they could carry, they might have found safe refuge within easy reach of their homes. Only those whom fear drove to such refuge survived the outbreak.

There are other considerations that commend Ormae as a place for a first-class station. A cable is to connect Surigao, in the north-east of Mindanao, with Masinao, in the south of Leyte. When the Mindanao-Pacific cable line shall be picked up with lookouts, connecting by land lines with Surigao, a storm area of most prolific quality will be brought under constant watch, and its performances may be definitely headed not only for the Philippines but for China and Japan. Masinao would keep in touch with Ormae by land lines. The east coast of Samar is hardly inferior to that of Mindanao for weather outposts. That island may be wrested from insurgent control before it can be properly utilized, but eventually a line of land telegraph will extend from Borongan, on the coast in the south-east of Samar, to Catabagan, the capital of the island, whence there will be easy communication with Leyte. It is probable that Borongan will become a centre at which will be collected weather news of the east coast of Samar, and as the exposed coast of Leyte almost immediately south of Samar will also be under observation, the pickets of Mindanao, Leyte, and Samar will cover thoroughly more than seven degrees of latitude in the most dangerous parts of the Pacific. The Luzon stations then take up the patrol, and will keep under continual observation an area for six degrees further northward, projecting that service, indeed, to the Batanes Islands, two degrees further north, from which point the watch for weather will be turned over to the Japanese in Formosa. At the south, the Philippine service will sweep the Jolo Sea to the boundaries of Borneo. Plans look to the installation of the service described, with the exceptions noted, in the present autumn. When that shall occur, a vast improvement on anything possible heretofore in the Philippines may confidently be expected.

Besides furnishing forecasts and storm warnings to captains of ports, weather stations and various officials within telegraphic reach, the Bureau is required by the law to warn Formosa and Japan of dangerous storms likely to strike the Asiatic coast. This merely follows a custom long established for the exchange of weather information among the spheres operated in this part of the world. Warnings are also sent from here to the China coast, although except in the lower latitudes warning sent out from Japanese offices are usually sufficient for that territory. The law requires also that the Bureau issue a monthly bulletin and report of weather phenomena, with comparisons with corresponding months of other years, and a résumé of crop reports. Special reports and maps are likewise to be prepared, as occasion may call for them. At all the first-class stations hourly records must be compiled, to be mailed to the Bureau monthly, with crop statements, and such daily reports by telegraph as may be required. Observers of the second class must make six daily memoranda of weather conditions, to be compiled and forwarded with monthly crop reports; and telegraphic service may also be required. Third-class observers will perform similar work, reporting the weather twice daily. At rain stations, the maximum and minimum temperature must be taken twice a

day, and the daily rainfall, reports on the same to be forwarded by mail with the monthly crop report. There will be nine first-class stations in addition to the central station in this city, 25 of the second class, 17 of the third class and 20 rain stations. The central station will employ, in addition to the director, three first-class observers, three calculators, two assistant observers, three assistant directors, a secretary and librarian with an assistant, two assistant calculators, a chief draughtsman and an assistant, a chief mechanic and three assistants, two janitors and two messengers. There will be a chief observer and an assistant at each first-class station, and a single observer at each station in the remaining classes.

As the service for years has been performed by members of the Jesuit Order, or by persons of their selection, the familiarity with the work thus acquired naturally inclined those in charge to hold the men whose training had given them special fitness for what was to be done. The law subjects all employees of the Bureau to the provisions of the Civil Service Act. Under the circumstances there was really nothing in this clause over which the old employees needed to take alarm, for natives could not stand beside them in competitions for the places which they had held, and there were no Americans here who wished for places, even if they were qualified for them. If the employees had refused to submit themselves to this test it is doubtful if the authorities could have insisted upon it without causing a suspension of the work of the Bureau. Instead of protesting, the men who had become expert in compiling weather data, who had prepared maps of the island, which in completeness and accuracy were far beyond the capacity of any of the officials whom it joined sent, disposing of such tasks for years, for about 30 pesos per month, equal to half that amount of gold dollars, quaked and trembled lest the examinations might disqualify them. This fear pervaded the entire establishment. One of the rules which Civil Service examiners take pains to make clear to applicants is that no papers having any possible bearing on the subjects in hand shall be carried to the examination room. When the examination at the Bureau was in progress, the examiner in charge found one of the candidates looking through some papers, which turned out to contain the very questions of that examination, and the answers to them. It appeared that the Director of the Bureau had been requested by the Civil Service Board to prepare a set of questions which would test the fitness of candidates for places under him. In complying with the request, he had seen no impropriety in letting the men whom he had and hoped to keep have a copy of the questions thus prepared. When the papers had been taken away and the candidate informed that he need not remain for further examination, the entire directing force of the Bureau lost heart. Excuses came hard in the face of the stringent and repeated regulation which excluded prompting papers from the examination room, but several of the Fathers did not hesitate to urge very earnestly that the affair be overlooked as of small importance, especially as the candidates were all experts in the lines proposed for test. It all resulted in a fresh examination, which every candidate passed acceptably; but it served to strengthen none the less the contention that old ways in the Philippines have become so ingrained as to obliterate from the native or Spanish conscience, or from any variation or admixture of the two, regardless of character, education, or general proclivity, the scruple touching things official which commonly rules Anglo-Saxon practice.

Service preparatory to the installation of the service as contemplated in the law consists of daily forecasts, as heretofore, based on telegraphic advices from Iloilo and Cebu in the south and from Dagupan and Vigan in the north. Captains of ports elsewhere are expected to send advices, and in this way within telegraphic limits the Bureau gathers material of considerable value for daily use. Mission and military stations furnish data for less frequent use, which the experience and skill of those in charge turn to the best account. Results in other years have put beyond question the feasibility of those engaged in the direction of this work. When these men shall be aided, as presently they will be, with appliances suited to modern progress and with money sufficient for the adequate maintenance of the best service they are capable of giving, it is probably not to much to expect that they will keep pace with the opportunities afforded them.

BRITISH EXPULSION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The *Financial Times* of the 20th ult. says:—The news from Manila that Brigadier-General Hughes, Provost Marshal, had expelled the agents of Messrs. Smith, Bell and Company out of Messrs. Warner, Barnes and Company from the Island of Samar on a charge of rendering aid to the insurgents in Manila by buying hemp and other produce, with the knowledge that the money was going to the insurgents, has naturally caused some excitement in the hemp trade, and yesterday a member of our staff called on the London house of Messrs. Smith, Bell and Company to inquire if any further particulars had been received.

"No," replied one of the partners. "We have heard nothing further, and scarcely expect to do so until we get the results of the British Consul's investigations. He left for Samar on Monday."

"Have you any idea as to why the Provost Marshal should have taken such a step?" inquired our representative.

"Not in the least," was the reply. "The hemp was bought so far as we know, entirely in the way of business, and with no idea of helping the insurgents. We have been doing the same in other districts, and no exception has been taken by the authorities."

"Have you made any representations on the question to the Foreign Office?"

"Not yet; we are waiting until we hear the report of the Consul."

Our representative also called on the London house of Messrs. Warner, Barnes and Company, but they, too, had received no further news on the subject.

NEW DEPARTURE IN HUNAN.

The following very commendable proclamation, which shows how firmly the authorities of the formerly bigoted province of Hunan have determined to express anti-Christian enmities, was issued early this month at Ch'angsha. We are indebted to the N.-U. Daily News for the translation:—

JOINT PROCLAMATION BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE BUREAU OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND OF DEFENCE OF CH'ANGSHA, HUNAN.

We, the following Commissioners of the Head Office of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs and of Defence (Office Administration) of the city of Ch'angsha, Provincial capital of Hunan; namely, Tan, of the bureau of the 2nd rank, acting Provincial Treasurer of Hunan and substantive Grain Intendant of said province; Chi, of the bureau of the 2nd rank, acting Provincial Judge, and also acting Subintendant of the Ch'angsha and Pao-ching prefectural circuit; Tsi, of the bureau of the 2nd rank, acting Grain Intendant and recorded in the Grand Council books for promotion; Chang, of the bureau of a Salt Commissioner (3rd rank button) and recommended for immediate promotion to a substantive Taotai; and Chao, of the bureau of the 3rd rank and an expectant Taotai of Hunan, hereby issue the following most important proclamation for the information of all:—

During the seventh month (August-September) of this year, a native Hunan, named Chou Ting-chin, went to the London Mission Chapel on Sing-chu street in said city of Ch'angsha, and falsely declaring himself a convert, asked for Christian books on pretence of desiring to help in spreading the Christian doctrine. In this way the said Chou Ting-chin obtained twenty-seven Christian books from the said Chapel. Having done so, he suddenly presented himself at the Kuang Jung cash shop on Nanchang street, and also at the house of Lu Jui-shing, head constable of the 14th ward of Shaoh-shan district (also within Ch'angsha city), to whom he falsely made himself out to be a co-partner sent by the Mission to sell books. At the same time he began spreading a malicious rumour to the effect that he had seen with his own eyes two young children murdered in the chapel at the Yenchiatang embankments, that their bodies had been thrown beneath the chapel floor, and that he had been an eye-witness. This matter having been reported to us, we at once ordered the deputy (taotai) of the Defence Bureau to make strict search for the man and arrest him, and we also notified the members of the various chapels and put them on their guard and also instructed them to make diligent search for the said Chou Ting-chin. Eventually this man was seized by the Pastor, Siao Pih-tung, who sent him to the Bureau of Defence for trial. Chou Ting-chin was recognized by all parties concerned, who bore witness to what he had done, and he then, frankly confessed to his ill-deeds without reservation. In consideration of this, Chou Ting-chin was eventually handed over to the prefect of Ch'angsha for confinement, to await further orders. This is on record.

Now the practice of falsely creating reports of the murder of children for the purpose of abstracting their eye-balls, has been the usual subterfuge for years of crafty people amongst the masses, and looters and rowdies to falsely accuse and to create riots against the Christian chapels. Indeed, during the first years of the reign of T'ung Chih (Note:—This last sentence should be "during the latter portion of the reign of T'ung Chih,"—that is to say, in 1870, following the sanguinary episode of the Tientsin massacre.—Translator), when the late First Marquis Tsiang settled the affair at Tientsin, His Excellency did already at that time explain clearly in explicitly-worded proclamations that such accusations were entirely false. We feel certain that the people and leaders of Hunan province are well aware of this declaration of the late Marquis. We hardly expected, in view of the recent great enlightenment in Hunan, that there could still be men found willing to pick up such inconceivable words and spread them about as rumours to strike (at Christian Missions).

In investigating the reasons (which led Chou Ting-chin to act as he did) it seemed clear enough that if he did not falsely proclaim himself a believer in the Christian doctrine he could never have obtained the Christian books; and if he did not carry about with him these Christian books he could not make people believe in his words to any extent. In a word, the craftiness and lying propensities of such men as Chou Ting-chin make so profoundly indignant, whilst their ignorance and craftiness appear pitiable.

In late years we have repeatedly repeatedly read successive Imperial decrees deeply explaining that missionaries in disseminating the Christian doctrine aimed only at exhorting people to do good deeds, in consequence of which the Imperial commands impressed upon all local officials in the Empire to protect to their utmost ability said missionaries. Hence all of us, commoners and literati, should in all honesty and loyalty to the Throne reverently and truthfully obey the Imperial words and gladly give up the information of all. We should consider it to be our bounden duty to be low-riding, each one peacefully following his own avocations, and avoid all matters of contention leading to the creation of disturbances and riots, in order that we may all supplement the deep and earnest desire of the Throne to treat kindly all people coming from far-off lands, and so conduce to the masses living at peace with the Christians.

We, therefore, hereby issue the present proclamation for the information of all classes of the people. They must know that the manufacturing of rumours and the creation of disturbances and riots are crimes in the eye of the law, which must be punished without fail. As a matter of fact many culprits have been repeatedly severely punished for them, as may be seen from the records of successive years. Just think of the consequences which invariably fall on the men who open their mouths at random and manufacture lying reports. They may feel exultation for the time being, it is true, at the success of their lies, but by this they have brought themselves within the pale of the law as criminals and law-breakers, and at the end, though they may possess a hundred bodies they cannot ransom themselves from the doom pursuing them to the last. You all have actually seen many a thrilling example of the fate of such criminals, and know they are by no means obtained from mere hearsay and rumour.

We, the high provincial authorities and Taotais issuing this Proclamation, are bound to prevent all such crimes and guard against the least indications against the peace. We have explained to you all the punishments accorded in former times in order to warn all from following such pernicious examples in the future.

AN OLD FRIEND BY A NEW NAME.—Liebig's Company's Extract will soon be known as LEMCO, the new name placed upon it and composed of the Liebig's Extract of Meat Company's initials.

future, and we again exhort you to all earnestness to heed our warnings in the hope that you may be so fortunate as to obey and so avoid all endings for yourselves.

You must be aware that the calamities in Hanchow prefecture (province of Hunan) last year entirely resulted from the manufacturing of malicious rumours by desperadoes and rowdies, the consequences being that lives had to be given up for those who had been murdered (for Italian Bishop and a priest) and many more sold for charges and missionary property destroyed. These truly are startling lessons for all to learn as warnings to them. After much negotiations the above matters were finally adjusted, but it takes us exceedingly indignant to speak of them.

We, therefore, once more warn all that, after the publication of this Proclamation, if there be again any desperate characters unwilling to listen and obey these our warnings and again manufacturing false rumours, we will certainly arrest such culprits and sternly punish them. There will be no leniency exercised. You must, from henceforth, be law-abiding and peacefully follow your several avocations. Be careful in your conversation and thereby protect your persons from harm. Beware how you lightly taste of the consequences promised by the law! Tremblingly obey! A most important Proclamation! Let all be informed of the above document. To be posted everywhere for the information of all.

Kwang Hsu, 27th year (1901).

JAPAN, COREA, AND MANCHURIA.

The *Times* Tokyo correspondent wrote in August last:—

Japan and Korea are in trouble about a question that has periodically disturbed their relations during the past 20 years. The treaty between the two Empires provides that whenever, owing to crop failure in Korea, the Government of that country has reason to apprehend a scarcity of food, it may temporarily prohibit the export of grain from any or all of the Korean open ports. This has been done on long-continued drought, the contingency contemplated by the treaty is supposed to have arisen; and the Korean Government, towards the close of July, issued an edict vetoing the export of all kinds of cereals, the embargo to become effective from August 26. What this means to Japanese merchants is at once explained by the Customs returns, which show that whereas the total value of Korea's exports to Japan last year was nine million yen in round numbers, the rice and other cereals represented millions of that amount. Thus the imposition of such an embargo practically signifies the extinction of the export trade to Japan for this year. There is no question that Korea is within her rights when she takes such a step—so far, at least, as rice is concerned; though it may reasonably be doubted whether beans fall properly within the limits of the term "grain." But what the Japanese allege is that Korea's act is premature, a failure of the crops not being yet certain, and that her precipitancy is due not to solicitude about the people's wants, but to the covetousness of local officials. For when a veto is imposed against the export of cereals, it applies not only to overseas trade, but also to interprovincial transactions; so that, although one district may happen to have an abundant harvest, whereas its neighbouring district is famine-stricken, the former is not allowed to supply the latter's wants. There, however, the local officials come in. They can always elude an embargo, which is ineffective unless they enforce it, and they do always elude this particular kind of embargo by purchasing grain in the regions of plenty and selling it in the regions of scarcity, to their own great advantage. Hence the Japanese contend that the Seoul Government has been misled by exaggerated reports from the provincial authorities, who see their account in the step they recommend. The representative of Japan in Seoul has exerted himself vigorously to have the veto withdrawn, or at any rate suspended until more accurate information could be obtained about harvest prospects. But he has been quite unsuccessful; and it is now thought that the Japanese Government will endeavour to have this clause altogether expunged from the treaty as a vexatious and imprudent interference with freedom of trade. The Tokyo man in the street has his own view about Korea's reversion to courses which contributed vicariously to the fracas with China in 1894, when the now celebrated Governor Yuan Shih-kai of Shantung carried things with a high hand as Chinese Resident in the Korean capital. That view is that by some occult process, Russia and France are Korea's promoters on the present occasion, and that, just as Resident Yuan strengthened the little Empire's vertebra against Japan on the occasion of a similar complication seven years ago, so M. Pavloff is pushing her into the lists now. This view may perhaps merely reflect the mood of the Japanese people and indicate their belief that the pro-Russian clique has the ascendancy in Seoul at present.

The Manchurian problem is again beginning to harass the Japanese people. Their views about Far Eastern politics have crystallized perceptibly during the past two years. When Germany seized Kiao-chow and Russia took Port Arthur, the immediate storm and stress of the events obscured some of their ultimate bearings. By-and-by, however, Japan began to see that if a Japanese *pied à terre* on Continental Asia constituted an intolerable menace to Chinese integrity according to the creed of Russia and Germany, then the establishment of a Russian Empire on the Korean peninsula would constitute an equal menace according to Japan's creed. That conviction is brought home with renewed force now that the permanent absorption of Manchuria into the Russian Empire seems imminent. And the Japanese believe it to be imminent. They interpret Russia's persistence about a convention with China as evidence that she is seeking some device to elude the engagements by which she has bound herself in the eyes of the world. The Tsar, they think, was quite sincere when he promised that Manchuria should be evacuated, and the business of Russian statesmen now is to interpose something plausible between His Majesty and the fulfilment of that promise. Russia has no practical need of any convention with Peking. She is in possession, and whatever *modus vivendi* she chooses to elaborate, there is no one to challenge it. Therefore, it is contended, her abridgment of her word to act on the principle of *bona fides* would be to act for the promise she has made. She must find some means of nullifying those promises, and the best means will be a Russo-Chinese convention removing the whole problem into a new sphere. But it is understandable to Japan that she should have been forced out of Manchuria by Russia, Germany, and France merely in order to make room for Russian aggression there. The spectacle arouses in her breast a feeling of burning indignation, which she may conceal for a time, but which she will come to regard as soon as circumstances favour a frank display of her real sentiments.

THE ETYMOLOGY OF SURNAMES.

The publication of the late Canon Bardsley's posthumous volume should certainly do something towards creating an intelligent interest in one of the two-ways of antiquarian study, which, considering that it concerns every individual member of the community, has been strangely neglected.

Few of us, probably, have ever inquired how we came by our names; and that every person should have at least two names—a baptismal or other given name, and a patronymic or hereditary family name—may at first sight appear as natural as that he should have two hands and two feet. Yet, as a matter of fact, our surnames are a comparatively modern invention. There is no trace of the existence of such a thing in England further back than the tenth century; they were by no means general, even among noble families, before the fourteenth century, and their hereditary transmission did not become a settled custom among middle and lower classes before the period of the Reformation. Our Saxon forefathers used to distinguish themselves from the father by the suffix "ing," Catwic's son became Catwicing; Eoppa's son Eoppicing; or Werra's son, Warring. The Normans frequently prefixed "Fitz" (a corruption of "fili") and this form is still represented in our Fitzgeralds, Fitzgeorges, and Fitzwilliams. At a later date the populace adopted the suffix "son," and the offspring of John and Richard became known as John-son and Richard-son. Until comparatively recent times the Welsh were content with their "ap." This was originally so carried on from generation to generation as Jenkin-ap-Griffith-ap-Robin-ap-William-ap-Ieues-ap-Evan—that a man's name was also his pedigree. According to this system of nomenclature a with descended Welsh chiefs as:

Adam's own cousin—Gorman by his birth; Ap-Curdis-ap-Milk-ap-Cow-ap-Grass-ap-Earth.

But David-ap-Howell and John-ap-Richard have long since been contracted into David Howell and John Richards. Their equivalent for the Saxon use of "son" is simply to put the paternal name in the genitive. John's son David was called "David Johnson's." William's son Richard became, "Richard Williams's," and thus arose the two most widely-used of Welsh surnames. The Highlands of Scotland very commonly prefixed "Mac" and their kinsfolk the Irish prefixed both "Mac" and "O" to the paternal name; although, according to an old folk-rhyme, the latter nation apparently wished to be distinguished by the appropriation of both these prefixes:

By Mac and O ye'll surely know
True Irishmen they are,
For if they lack both O and Mac,
No Irishmen are they.

At first, these distinguishing names were not hereditary, but by the seventh century it became exceedingly difficult to maintain a person's identity without some such help, and accordingly the originally significant and strictly personal sobriquet slowly a tendency to descend, along with a man's other and more tangible property, to his posterity.

Many gentle and landed families adopted the names of their own estates as surnames; and many "nugentylmes," as the Duke of Saint Albans calls them, took the liberty of borrowing the name names. Hence, as the old adage says:

In Ford, in Hum, in Ley, in Ton,
The most of English surnames run.

Of these, Ford is not obsolete; Ham means town; Ley, or Lea, is a pasture; and Ton is an enclosed piece of ground or holding. Those who were not blessed with property in land frequently made themselves a name, or had one bestowed upon them by their neighbours, in accordance with the situation of their dwelling place. Thus Thomas, living on a hill, would be called "Thomas, at the Hill," or Richard living on a moor, differentiated as "Richard at the Moor." The nobility and gentry were usually described as being "of" such a place (compared the "de" in France, and the "von" in Germany), but the plebeian was only "at" or "by" or "under" such a place, and became known as "Atwater," "Byfield" or "Underwood," as the case might be. Those who wandered from one place to another in search of work or fortune were apt to be dubbed with a name which denoted their place or origin. Any Caledonian coming south would probably be called "Scott," just as an Englishman who crossed the border northwards was called "English." Thus the D'Almeida, Dalmeida, and Almeida amongst us were originally "from" (not to say "made in") Germany: the Bretens, Brittons, and Bretis are from Brittany; Dennis is Danish; the Gales (Galls) are Scottish; the Flamings are from Flanders; and the Lubbocks hail from Lubek.

A man's occupation would frequently most readily distinguish him from his fellows, and it is therefore by no means wonderful that a very large proportion of English surnames are derived from occupations. The one which occurs most frequently is, of course, Smith. Canon Bardsley estimated the number of English Smiths at about 300,000. And the reason is that their name was formerly applied to a great variety of trades. The word comes from the Anglo-Saxon, "smitan," to smite; and was given to carpenters, masons, and other workers in wood and stone, as well as to workers in metal. It was in fact, applied to all who were "smelters" in any way, and we read in the Saxon Chronicle that

Mighty war-smiths
The Welsh overcame.

Any easily recognizable personal characteristic would, of course, be readily seized upon by a man's neighbours, and surnames derived from such source are very numerous. Our Broads and Strongs, Grosses and Biggs, Petties and Littles, Longs and Shorts, are doubtless the descendants of persons whom these epithets to some extent described. Hair as a distinguishing characteristic, gives us Blacklocks, Whitlocks, Hoars, and Greys. The face and complexion give us Fairbairns (Scots, Fairbairns), Lillywhites, Rufus, Browns, and Pinks. The somewhat common name Reid, or Redde, appears to be only an old spelling of red.

Sir John Maundeville gives us three other variants of the word in a single sentence: "That sea is not more red than another sea, but in some places thereof is the gravelle redde, and therefore more clepeth it the Redde Sea." Not seldom the name pitched upon by a man's neighbour was one that he would have been extremely unlikely to have selected for himself. Dr. Whitaker found in selected for himself. Dr. Whitaker found in "Adam Blander," "Limon Pancho," and "Richard Drunkard." And we may be fairly certain that such names as "Cattaway," "Cant," "Doelittle," "Craven," "Hussey," or "Trollope," were never willingly adopted by the founders of the families who now bear them so complacently. The animal creation was freely resorted to, probably by the books of Boken Abbot such names as "Adam Blander," "Limon Pancho," and "Richard Drunkard." 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SIEMSEN & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1892. [29]

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1900,
£14,762,931.

I. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL... £3,000,000 0 0
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... 2,750,000 0 0
PAID-UP CAPITAL... 687,500 0 0
II. FUND... 2,337,110 14 4

The Undersigned, having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company, are pre-
pared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at
Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1901. [164]

AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE IN-
SURANCE CO.
OF AIX-LE-CHAPPEL.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company, are pre-
pared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at
Current Rates.

REUTER, BRÜCKELMANN & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1897. [14]

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

The Undersigned are now prepared to
GRANT POLICIES OF INSURANCE
against FIRE at Current Rates.

DOUGLAS LARRAIK & CO.,
Agents for the Phoenix Fire Office.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1887. [52]

"L'URBAINE"
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
(Established 1838.)

THE Undersigned, having been appointed
GENERAL AGENTS for the above
Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS
at current rates.

P. LEMAIRE & CO.
Hongkong, 7th February, 1901. [439]

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

The Undersigned AGENTS of the above
Company are prepared to ACCEPT FIRE
Class Foreign and Chinese Risks at Current
Rates.

SIEMSEN & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1895. [3]

PIANO FORTE TUNING AND
REPAIRING.

M. E. A. BROWKE is prepared to
undertake the above at reasonable rates.
All Repairs done personally.

Tuning... \$3.50.

Address: Care of DRAGON CYCLE STORE,
D'Aguiar Street.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1901. [2250]

TSANG POO & CO.

SAM WING HING
COAL MERCHANTS.
No. 48, DES VEAUX ROAD CENTRAL.
Telephone No. 329.

Hongkong, 23rd September, 1901. [2411]

R. J. REMEDIOS,
FOREIGN AND COLONIAL STAMP
DEALER.

No. 37, CAINE ROAD, HONGKONG.
Will be glad to send STAMPS on approval
to any address on receipt of satisfactory refer-
ences.

Is also prepared to purchase used POSTAGE
STAMPS in Large or Small Quantities for Cash.
AGENTS WANTED.
15 to 25 per cent. Discount Allowed. [1396]

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED
is now prepared to receive perishable pro-
visions for Cold Storage at EAST POINT at
Moderate Rates.

WM. PARLANE, Manager.

Hongkong, 17th February, 1899. [165]

QUAN WAH & CO.,

DEALERS IN
ITALIAN MARBLE AND GRANITE
MONUMENTS.

DESIGNS & PRICES on APPLICATION
at No. 1, Queen's Road East, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 17th October, 1899. [2446]

OREGON LUMBER.

THE Undersigned, being closely connected
with the leading MILLS at PORT-
LAND and PUGET SOUND, are always pre-
pared to book orders for any specifications at
LOWEST RATES.

SIEMSEN & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 14th February, 1901. [50]

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

THE HOME OF LARGE MAMMALS - SCIENTIFIC
GUN-SIGHTING - SUBMARINE NAVIGATION -
A STONE PIANO - AN OUTSIDE MOTOR FOR
BOATS - INSECTS THAT FEEL X-RAYS - THE
ELECTRIC FIRE-DAMP METER - FELDSPAER
CHEMICALS - EARTH-BOOMINGS.

In South Africa, it appears, the larger
mammals are not threatened with early extinc-
tion. Mr. C. P. Chennay reports that the
elephant still exists in large herds, and its habit
of spending most of the year in inaccessible
swamps gives it considerable security, while it
is likely that many specimens will be protected
in a game reserve to the east of Lake Mweru.
Rhinosceros are fairly numerous; hippo-
tami abound. The rhinoceros of 1893 swept
away vast numbers of such animals as the
buffalo, eland, and kudu, antelope, but recovery
has been so rapid that in most districts game
of all kinds is very abundant.

A complete revolution in gun-sighting has
been predicted as an effect of the introduction
of Sir Howard Grubb's new telescope-sight.
The principle is entirely novel, and being taken
by looking through a small lens, when an image
of a bright cross is thrown by an optical en-
trance a long distance in front of the barrel,
and it is only necessary to superpose this cross
on whatever is to be hit. The usual back-sight
or fore-sight is not required.

The three submarine boats built by Dreibel,
a Dutch physician, in 1620, are not to be looked
upon as the first experiment of the kind, it is
pointed out, for Alexander the Great used
diving bells nearly 2,000 years before, during
the siege of Tyre. Since 1620, we are told,
not less than 173 different submarine boats
have been designed, exclusive of the numerous
vessels now being built by France and the
United States.

The Moors are inveterate coffee-drinkers, and
Snodden states that their sight begins to fail
at the age of 40 or 45, and many are blind at
50. The number of blind in the streets of Fez
is impressive, and excessive use of coffee is
always given as the cause.

One of the most remarkable hobbies is that
of M. Honoré Bandre, now living in a small
town of India. This man, who seems to be a
skilled musician, one day noticed that a sus-
pended flint-stone gave forth a musical sound
when struck, and he became inspired with the
idea of collecting enough such stones for two
complete chromatic scales. Since then, for
more than thirty years, he has searched dili-
gently near his home and in distant parts of
the earth, testing thousands and thousands of spec-
imens. He has found that sonorous stones are
not common, those emitting a desired note being
much more rare, and it was many years before
he succeeded in obtaining the first "do" for
his first octave, the last "do" of the second
octave being still lacking. With his "gologi-
cal piano" in its present form, however,
he is able to play a great variety of airs. He
uses an iron frame, from which the stones are
suspended horizontally at the end of double
strings, and the best results are obtained by
striking with a hand flint upon the sensitive
spot that experiment has shown each stone to
possess. Some of the stones are of curious
forms, "mi" of the lower octave being an axe
of the stone age and "sol" a petrified fish.

A new electric propeller for small boats is a
combination of motor, propeller-wheel, and
rudder, the novel feature being the use of
the motor under water. The propeller weighs
about 35 pounds, and the storage batteries are
made so compact that they can be placed under
the seats of an ordinary row-boat, two boxes of
cells giving a speed of four miles an hour for
five to eight hours on one charge. An advan-
tage claimed from placing the motor outside
the boat is avoidance of strain and vibration.

The larvae of flies, bees, beetles, and other in-
sects have been placed in the wooden half of a box
having one section of lead and another of wood,
and on exposure to Roentgen rays they have
been greatly excited, invariably retreating to
the leaden part of the box. With blind larvae
the results were the same, showing that the
exciting rays were perceived through the
nerves of the skin.

In the ordinary safety lamp the aureole about
the flame indicates the presence of fire-damp
when the proportion rises to about 2 per cent.
The alcohol flame of Pictet gives warning at
0.25 per cent., and Chenevix's flame coloured
by cuprous chloride is sensitive to 0.1 per cent.

The electric test of Living—depending upon
the difference in brightness of two glowing
wires, one surrounded by air and the other
by the atmosphere containing the danger-
ous gas—shows about 0.5 per cent. The
new electric meter of G. Leon acts through
the difference in resistance of two platinum
wires heated to 1,000 deg. by the same current,
one being enclosed by a glass tube containing
pure air and the other surrounded by wire
gauze, and this meter is not only sensitive to
the presence of fire-damp but gives a very
accurate estimate of its quantity. A deflection
of four scale divisions of the Wheatstone bridge
galvanometer corresponds to a proportion of
0.2 per cent. of fire-damp, the deflection reach-
ing a maximum when the fire-damp rises to 10
per cent.

A simple process for manufacturing potassium
salts has been tried on a commercial scale by
a chemist of Manchester. The raw material is
feldspar, which is finely ground, mixed with
slaked lime and sodium chloride, and heated to
900 deg. C. By this method, from 80 to 90 per
cent. of the potassium in the feldspar is obtained
as potassium chloride. After the potassium
and sodium salts are dissolved out, the insoluble
matter left is adapted for use for glass by add-
ing a little sand and alkali. The first factory
is to be established in Sweden, where great
quantities of feldspar are obtained.

The mysterious booms known as "barical
guns" were studied in Italy several years ago
by Dr. Cancani, who concluded that the sounds
must originate within the earth. The view
has been confirmed by more recent observations,
in which such noises could not have been due to
artificial or atmospheric causes, while in
some instances they were attended by per-
ceptible earth-tremors.

Vaccination is held responsible for unsound
teeth by Mr. Albert Carter, as he finds dental
caries unknown wherever people have not
learned to vaccinate.

HULLO THERE!

Hullo there!
Don't turn over this page without reading
the short tale about a working chap. A chap
named "Hullo" the you, or me; just a plain work-
ing chap with a kind of history tacked on to
him for life.

His name is Mr. Frank Leah, of Narington
Cottages, Childs Ercall, Market Drayton, and
this happened when he was 27. That's about
the time, I reckon, that a chap ought to be
playing football for his county. He related the
facts on December 14th, 1900.

"I had always been the most temperate of
men," he said, "but when I was 27, for some
reason, anything like an ordinary meal began to
punch me. Gradually the pains, like a
weight on my chest, and below the shoulders
and in the stomach, got so bad that I had to
throw up work."

"What a chap want to be throwing up work
for, when Mother Seigel's Syrup will in time
put him right from ear-ache to acute rheu-
matism in the knee?"

Mr. Leah had to fall back on his club. He
was seven weeks "on the club," and the pain was
that bad he could not get to sleep. He lay twisting
and turning all night long.

He says: "I now lived principally on gruel,
and so, as in only natural, I became thin, weak,
and rickety. The doctor said I was consumptive.
Finding no benefit from the medicine, I got
my discharge, and at the end of the seventh
week started work again. But, bless you, I
could scarcely crawl."

"It was my father who at last said, 'Try
Seigel's Curative Syrup, and did. Before
that I had taken many doses of Seigel's I felt better
and easier, and by the time I had got through the
third bottle I could do without it altogether.
The indigestion pains were gone, my ap-
petite came back to me, and I could sleep well.
In fact, I was as right as rain."

It's a queer thing, chaps, that this syrup
will cure the women just as it cures the men.
For rheumatism, indigestion, obstinate con-
stipation, bad headaches, diarrhoea, gout, and
like poisons in the blood, it's a grand cure and
tonic.

If a chap's digestion has gone wrong, any-
thing may ail him, because indigestion causes
poisons in the blood, and the worst, as well as
the least hurtful complaints are due to that
reason.

H. F. CARMICHAEL

CONSULTING ENGINEER,
SURVEYOR AND CONTRACTOR,
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

TELEGRAMS: "CARMICHAEL," HONGKONG.
A B C Code, 4th Edition.
A 1 Code.

Lieber's Standard Code.

TELEPHONE, 232.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1901. [1554]

THE

CHINA AND JAPAN

TELEPHONE AND ELECTRIC

COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG EXCHANGE.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

SUBSCRIPTIONS—

EXCHANGE LINES.

880 Per Annum.

PRIVATE LINES.

\$100 Per Annum.

NO CHARGE FOR INSTALLATION.

N.B.—A special charge is made for lines less

than average length.

ELECTRIC SUPPLIES OF EVERY

DESCRIPTION IN STOCK.

Including—

BATTERIES,

CHEMICALS,

ELECTRIC BELLS,

INSULATORS,

LIGHTING CONDUCTORS,

SWITCHES,

TELEPHONES,

WIRE, &c., &c.

PRICE LISTS

OR

APPLICATION.

ELECTRIC BELL INSTALLATIONS

ERECTED AND KEPT IN

ORDER.

Estimates given for all kinds of Electrical

work.

Trained Mechanicians sent to Out-Ports to

fit up Installations if required.

For full particulars, &c., &c.,

Apply to

W. STUART HARRISON,

Manager.

Note Address:—No. 2, ICE HOUSE ROAD.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1898. [2359]

CHRISTMAS

PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS OF HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND PEKING
Mounted as CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR CARDS, with CHINESE GREETINGS
Stamped in real Gold in Chinese Characters with English Translations.

NOTES:

A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year
Plenty chances, large gains;
Dollar come all same rate.
Wishing you Happiness and Longevity
Success Crowns your Undertakings
My chin chin in Hongkong
Makee you happy and strong
Everything as you wish

福新賀恭
財發喜恭
長久壽福
遂順事諸
健力壯身
意如事事

FOR SALE AT

MESSRS. KELLY & WALSH, LD.

MESSRS. W. BREWER & CO.

AND OTHER STORES.

MESSRS. KRUSE & CO.

MESSRS. ACHEE & CO.

[2712]

RUPTURE RELIEVED AND
OFTEN CURED

PATENT TRUSS INVENTION.

The Lancet, October 3rd, 1885, says: "It is comfortable, adapts itself readily to the movement
of the body, and is very effective."

British Medical Journal, May, 1885, says: "It is a very ingenious and successful truss."
Medical Times and Hospital Gazette, 1885, says: "Hodges & Co. have for years past devoted
their attention and skill to the improvement of trusses, for the treatment of various kinds of
Hernia, following the principles laid down by Professor Wood, of King's College Hospital."

Particulars—

HODGES & CO., 39, COLLEGE STREET, CHELSEA, LONDON, S.W. [2702]

UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OUTWARDS.		
FROM	STEAMERS	DUE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"MACHAON"	On 25th October.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PEMERHEUS"	On 26th October.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ACHILLES"	On 6th November.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"GLAUCUS"	On 15th November.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"IXION"	On 21st November.
HOMEWARDS.		
FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
LONDON	"CALCHAS"	On 29th October.
LONDON	"NESTOR"	On 14th November.
LONDON	"MACHAON"	On 25th November.
LONDON	"ACHILLES"	On 10th December.
LIVERPOOL DIRECT	"DARDANUS"	On 15th November.
LIVERPOOL DIRECT	"IXION"	On 15th December.

The S.S. "MACHAON" left Singapore for this port on the 19th inst., at Noon, and may be expected here on the 25th inst.
The S.S. "PROMETHEUS" left Singapore for this port on the 20th inst., and may be expected here on the 26th inst.

For Freight, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS O. S. S. Co.

Hongkong, 21st October, 1901.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI		
STEAMERS	TO SAIL	
"WOOSUNG"	On 28th October.	
"KWEIYANG"	On 10th November.	
"CHANGSHA"	On 10th November.	

The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by this steamer, which is fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 21st October, 1901.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 A II American Ship
"MANUEL LAGUNO"
will sail during October, sailing about 25th October.
For Freight, apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
Hongkong, 11th July, 1901.

CALIFORNIA AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE
ATOCHESE, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE
RAILROAD CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM
HONGKONG TO SAN DIEGO
AND SAN FRANCISCO,
VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND
HONOLULU.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS
TO JAPAN PORTS AND
HONOLULU,
THE UNITED STATES,
MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH
AMERICA, &c.

S.S. "STRATHGYLE" will sail on 30th October.
S.S. "KAYVEN" will sail on 1st December.
S.S. "THYRA" will sail on 20th December.

THE Steamship "STRATHGYLE" will be despatched for SAN DIEGO and SAN FRANCISCO VIA MOBI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HAKODATE, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th October.

Through Bills of Lading issued to any point in the United States.

Cargo will be received on board until 5 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until the same time. All parcels should be marked to address in full. Value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Diego, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Diego.

Notes:—This steamer will also call at HAKODATE on her way from Yokohama to San Diego.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents,
Hongkong, 24th October, 1901.

THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE
TO
VICTORIA (B.C.), SEATTLE AND
TACOMA.

THE Steamship
"OOPACK"
3,888 Tons, Commanded by Barber, is due here on 4th November, and will have quick despatch.

For Rates of Freight and Further Particulars, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.
Agents,
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1901.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.'S NEW YORK LINE.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.
THE Steamship
"ADANA,"
will be despatched for the above port on or about 5th November 1901.

To be followed by the Steamship
"ARAMA,"
on or about 15th December, 1901.

For Freight, apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
Hongkong, 21st October, 1901.

THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, LIMITED.

FOR FOOCHOW VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.
THE Company's Steamship
"ANPING MARU,"
Captain S. Aizumi, will be despatched for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, the 28th November, at 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,
Agents,
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1901.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

U. S. MAIL LINES.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO. OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S.S. CO.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES,
MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA AND EUROPE

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING
STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

"DORIC"	TUESDAY, 29th October, at Noon.
"PERU"	TUESDAY, 12th November, at Noon.
"COPTIC"	WEDNESDAY, 20th November, at Noon.
"CITY OF PEKING"	SATURDAY, 7th December, at Noon.
"GAELIC"	SATURDAY, 14th December, at Noon.
"CHINA"	TUESDAY, 31st December, at Noon.

THE O. & O. S.S. Co.'s Steamship "DORIC" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, K. BE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on TUESDAY, the 29th October, at Noon, taking Freight for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Steamers of these lines pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at HONOLULU, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamer, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained on application.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of the Overland Rail route from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER, and RIO GRANDE and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of £4 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding orders for OVERLAND CITIES in United States have between San Francisco and Chicago, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER, and RIO GRANDE and other direct lines.

Special Rates (first class only) to European Ports, are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Consular Services, and European Civil Service officials located in Asia, and to European officials in the service of the Government of China and Japan.

TO UNITED STATES AND CANADIAN PORTS, Special rates (first class only) are granted, and will apply only to Missionaries, members of the Naval and Military Services, and to Consular and Diplomatic officials of Governments of China and Japan.

RETURN PASSAGE.—Passengers who do not hold round-trip tickets but who have paid full first-class fare from ports of call in the Orient to the United States, Canada or Europe, and re-embark at San Francisco or Honolulu for the return voyage at any time within twelve months, will be allowed a reduction of ten per cent. from fare, San Francisco or Honolulu, to original port of embarkation.

Passengers who do not hold round-trip tickets but who have paid full-class fare from the United States, Canada or Europe, to a port of call in Japan or China and re-embark at such port of call for return voyage at any time within twelve months, will be allowed a reduction of ten per cent. from fare, San Francisco or Honolulu, to original port of embarkation.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railway, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Companies' and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany each shipment of Cargo or Parcel (valued at \$100 gold or over) destined to points beyond San Francisco in the United States, should be sent to the Companies' Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

Merchant's Invoice will be sufficient for Cargo or Parcel (each shipment) when the value is less than \$100 U.S. gold.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Companies, Queen's Building.

Hongkong, 19th October, 1901.

THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, LIMITED.

FOR ANPING (VIA SWATOW AND AMOY).
THE Company's Steamship
"MAIDZURU MARU,"
Captain K. Sudo, will be despatched for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,
Agents,
Hongkong, 17th October, 1901.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS.
NOTICE.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, EGYPT,
MARSEILLES, MEDITERRANEAN
AND BLACK SEA PORTS,
LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX.

ALSO
PORTS OF BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE.

ON MONDAY, the 4th November, 1901, at 1 P.M., the Company's Steamship "SALAZIE," Captain Aubert, with Mail, Passengers, Specie and Cargo, will leave this port for MARSEILLES via BOMBAY.

This Steamer connects at COLOMBO with the S.S. "Amund Behn," which vessel takes on her Passengers and Mails leaving that port on the 18th November direct to Suez, Port Said and Marseilles.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon. Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M. Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 3rd November. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and Value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

P. DE CHAMPMORIN,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1901.

A ON & CO., PHOTOGRAPHERS AND PORTRAIT PAINTERS.

All kinds of Oil Paintings and Photographic Enlargements.
33A, TOP FLOOR, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Opposite to Chas. J. Gaupp & Co.
Hongkong, 20th March, 1901.

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.

AT
No. 39, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, CHADWICK KEW (LATE OF POATE & NORRIS).
Hongkong, 15th September, 1899.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

FROM HAMBURG, ANTWERP, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.
THE N.D.L. Steamship
"MARBURG,"
Captain Zacharias, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon To-day.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 25th inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 19th October, 1901.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer
"LAERTES"
are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and/or landed at the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd.; in both cases it will be at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 24th inst.

Optional cargo will be landed unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

Goods undelivered after the 30th inst. will be subject to rent. All damaged Goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined at 11 A.M. on the 31st instant.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents,
Hongkong, 22nd October, 1901.

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
STEAMSHIP "TACOMA,"
FROM TACOMA, VICTORIA, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, MOJI, SHANGHAI AND PORT ARTHUR.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
Agents,
Hongkong, 21st October, 1901.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESBOROUGH, ANTWERP, LONDON, PORT SAID, COLOMBO AND SINGAPORE.
THE Company's Steamship
"HITACHI MARU,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Godowns and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godown at Kowloon, where such consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before 4 P.M. To-day, 23rd inst.

Goods not cleared by the 30th inst. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

All ship-damaged packages must be left in the Godowns and notice of same sent to this Office before the 2nd proximo, or claims in connection therewith will not be recognised.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1901.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London and Havre ex S.S. "Pei Ho," and from Bordeaux ex S.S. "Ville de Valenciennes" and "Ville de Marseille" in connection with above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risks into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded or unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, To-day, the 21st inst., requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining undelivered after MONDAY, the 22nd inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

A claims must be sent in to me on or before the 25th inst., or they will not be recognised.

All damaged packages will be examined on MONDAY, the 23rd inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. DE CHAMPMORIN,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, 21st October, 1901.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESBOROUGH, LONDON AND STRAITS.
THE Steamship
"PEMBROKESHIRE,"
Captain Kennedy, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 26th inst., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 25th inst., at 2 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.
Agents,
Hongkong, 19th October, 1901.

HONGKONG STEAMERS.

Aileen Craig, Brit. str., 2,168, Robertson, Oct. 20.
M. B. Kaisha

Anping Maru, Jap. str., 1,958, Atsumi, Oct. 23.
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha

Bongal, British str., 2,751, Valentini, Oct. 24.
P. & O. S. N. Co.

Bygde, Norwegian str., 771, Carlson, Oct. 9.
Sander, Wisler & Co.

Cebu, Amr. str., 618, Inchusaguri, Sept. 29.
Brandao & Co.

Chas. Rogier, Brit. str., 1,292, Smith, Sept. 8.
Japanesse

China, German str., 1,113, Krabben, Oct. 20.
East Asiatic Trading Co., Ltd.

Chowfa, German str., 1,955, Musing, Oct. 20.
Melchers & Co.

Choyang, Brit. str., 1,194, Bowker, Oct. 22.
Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Decima, German str., 794, Schalkier, Oct. 22.
Siemssen & Co.

Dordogne, French str., 3,723, Vedene, Oct. 18.
Messageries Maritimes

Doric, British str., 4,575, Smith, Oct. 18.
O. & O. S. S. Co.

Elcano, American str., 510, Allison, Sept. 3.
Brandao & Co.

Esmeralda, British str., 966, McGinty, Oct. 20.
Shewan, Tomes & Co.

Fansang, British str., 1,410, Mitchell, Oct. 24.
Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Hinsang, British str., 1,536, Lake, Oct. 22.
Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Hitachi Maru, Jap. str., 3,329, Butler, Oct. 23.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha

Hongkong, British str., 2,555, Dawson, Oct. 22.
Chinese

Jacob Diederichsen, Ger. str., 623, Schalkier, Oct. 24.
Jensen & Co.

Kagoshima Maru, Jap. str., 2,731, Kori, Oct. 10.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha

Kalcan, British steamer, 1,158, Speed, Oct. 18.
Butterfield & Swire

Kolschlag, German str., 1,291, Leuss, Oct. 23.
Butterfield & Swire

Kuristien, British str., 1,929, Told, Oct. 24.
Dodwell & Co., Limited

Mazang, British str., 3,279, Cockman, Oct. 24.
P. & O. S. N. Co.

Michael Jensen, Ger. str., 710, Jensen, Oct. 23.
Jensen & Co.

Nes, British steamer, 1,961, Port, Oct. 21.
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha

Perla, British str., 1,234, McArthur, Oct. 22.
Shewan, Tomes & Co.

Progress, German str., 687, Meyer, Oct. 22.
Siemssen & Co.

Salah, Dutch str., 1,235, Zwart, Oct. 17.
Meyer & Co.

Shakano Maru, Jap. str., 2,064, Fujita, Oct. 21.
Japanesse

Shantung, Ger. str., 1,884, Rebbelund, Oct. 24.
Melchers & Co.

Suway, British str., 1,776, Tadd, Oct. 19.
Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Tacoma, British str., 2,811, Dixon, Oct. 21.
Dodwell & Co., Limited

Tukwang, British str., 977, Baket, Oct. 24.
Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Turtar, British str., 2,768, Blethum, Oct. 22.
C. E. B. Co.

Thales, British steamer, 838, Robson, Oct. 22.
Douglas Lapruik & Co.

Tainan, British str., 1,460, Anderson, Oct. 15.
Butterfield & Swire

Wongkoi, German str., 1,108, Hartling, Oct. 24.
Butterfield & Swire

Wuhu, British steamer, 1,250, Rohl, Oct. 20.
Butterfield & Swire

Yavuta Maru, Jap. str., 2,365, Moss, Oct. 21.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha

HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Alcivity, despatch-boat, 1,700 tons, 10 guns, 3,000 h.p., Comdr. C. G. P. M. Cradock, a Kiukiang

Albion, battleship, 12,950 tons, Captain W. W. Hovett, at Amoy

Algerine, sloop, 1,050 tons, 6 guns, 1,100 h.p., Comdr. E. D. Hunt, at Hanoi

Arethusa, cruiser, 4,300 tons, 10 guns, 5,000 h.p., Captain J. Storer, at Hongkong

Argonaut, battleship, 11,000 tons, 16 guns, Capt. G. H. Cherry, R.N., at Hongkong

Astraea, cruiser, 4,380 tons, 10 guns, 9,000 h.p., Captain C. J. Baker, at Hongkong

Aurora, cruiser, 5,600 tons, 12 guns, 5,300 h.p., Capt. E. H. Bayly, C.B., at Weihaiwei

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

Pa. col Mails for Europe, &c., per s.s. *Bengal*, will close at 3 p.m., to-day.

The *Nippon Maru*, with the American Mail of the 17th ult., left Shanghai on Wednesday, the 23rd inst., at daylight, and may be expected here to-day.

The *Perronville*, with the English Mail of the 24th ult., left Singapore on Sunday, the 20th inst., at noon, and may be expected here to-day. This Packet brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on 26th August.

MAILS AND NEW YEAR PARCELS (via Gibraltar).—Parcels for the United Kingdom, posted before 3 p.m. on Friday, the 8th November, are due in London about the 13th December, and those posted before 3 p.m. on Friday, the 22nd November, are due in London about the 27th December.

The following postage will be collected:—

For a Parcel not exceeding 2 lbs. in weight 50 cents.

7 lbs. " 1.00

11 lbs. " 1.50

With an additional 50 cents, Parcels may be sent via *Delphin*, and if posted before 3 p.m. on Friday, the 22nd November, are due in London about the 13th December, and those posted before 3 p.m. on Friday, the 27th November, are due in London about the 13th January.

All Parcels containing Jewellery, or any article of Gold or Silver, must be insured, and all insured Parcels must be sealed. The seals must bear the impression of a private mark.

Senders of Parcels are requested to post them a few days in advance.

MAILS WILL CLOSE.

FOR	PER	DAY AND HOUR.
Canton	Hongkong	Friday, 25th, 7.30 A.M.
Singapore	China	Friday, 25th, 11.00 A.M.
Singapore and Mauritius	Bygd	Friday, 25th, 1.00 P.M.
Macao	Heungshun	Friday, 25th, 1.15 P.M.
Swatow and Shanghai	Chungshun	Friday, 25th, 2.00 P.M.
Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne	Yucata Maru	Friday, 25th, 3.00 P.M.
Singapore, Colombo and Bombay	Kagoshima Maru	Friday, 25th, 3.00 P.M.
Manila	Perla	Friday, 25th, 4.00 P.M.
Pakoi and Haiphong	Jacob Diederichsen	Friday, 25th, 5.00 P.M.
Canton	Katsushika	Friday, 25th, 5.00 P.M.
Europe, &c., India via Tuticorin	Bengal	Saturday, 26th, 8.00 A.M.
(Late Letters 11.10 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents.)		
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Singapore	Saturday, 26th, 1.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Manila	Saturday, 26th, 1.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Woonong	Saturday, 26th, 1.00 P.M.
Shanghai and Hankow	Flaurina	Saturday, 26th, 1.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Doric	Saturday, 26th, 1.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Hinsing	Saturday, 26th, 1.00 P.M.
Europe, &c., India via Tuticorin	Sachau	Saturday, 26th, 1.00 P.M.
(Late Letters 11.10 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents.)		
Meji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., & Tacoma	Glenogle	Saturday, 26th, 1.00 P.M.
Singapore	Ceylon	Saturday, 26th, 1.00 P.M.
Shanghai, Meji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., & Tacoma	Torstar	Saturday, 26th, 1.00 P.M.
Manila, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne	Kwangshun	Saturday, 26th, 1.00 P.M.
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., & Tacoma	Empress of India	Saturday, 26th, 1.00 P.M.
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents.)		

TO-MORROW.

Sale, Household Furniture, &c., No. 11, Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon, Messrs. Hughes & Hough, 2.30 p.m.

Sale, Clothing, Sales Rooms, Mr. V. L. Remedios, 2.30 p.m.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

ON LONDON—	24th October.
Telegraphic Transfer	1/10 1/2
Bank Bills on demand	1/11
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	1/11 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight	1/11 1/2
Credit, at 4 months sight	1/11 1/2
Documentary Bills, 4 months sight	1/11 1/2
ON PARIS—	
Bank Bills on demand	2 1/2
Credit, at 4 months sight	2 1/2
ON GERMANY—	
On demand	1.95
ON NEW YORK—	
Bank Bills on demand	46 1/2
Credit, 60 days sight	47 1/2
ON BOMBAY—	
Telegraphic Transfer	143
Bank on demand	143 1/2
ON CALCUTTA—	
Telegraphic Transfer	143
Bank on demand	143 1/2
ON SHANGHAI—	
Bank, at sight	73 1/2
Private, 30 days sight	73 1/2
ON YOKOHAMA—	
On demand	6 p.m.
ON MANILA—	
On demand	4 p.m.
ON SINGAPORE—	
On demand	Par.
ON BATAVIA—	
On demand	116 1/2
ON HANKOW—	
On demand	11 p.m.
ON SAIGON—	
On demand	1 p.m.
ON HONGKONG—	
On demand	604
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$10.33
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tola	\$53.80
SILVER, per tola	264

OPIUM.

Quotations are:—	22nd October.
Malwa New	\$900 to \$910 per picul.
Malwa Old	\$820 to \$830 "
Malwa Older	\$840 to \$850 "
P. P. per wrapped	\$720 to "
Persian fine quality	\$730 to "
Pakna extra fine	\$920 to "
Pakna Old	\$815 to "
Benares New	\$815 to "
Benares Old	\$830 to "

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The T.K.K. steamer *Nippon Maru*, with mails, &c., left Shanghai for this port on the 23rd inst., at daylight.

The P.M. steamer *Perronville*, with mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port via Honolulu, Yokohama, Inland Sea, Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai, on the 5th inst.

The S.O. & O. steamer *Coptic*, with mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port via Honolulu, Yokohama, Inland Sea, Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai, on the 15th inst.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. steamer *Perronville* left Singapore for this port on the 20th inst., at noon, with the outward English mails, and is due here to-day, at about 4 p.m.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Hongkong, 24th October.

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS.
Hongkong & S'ha.	\$125	\$620, buyers
China & Japan, ordy.	4 1/2	150, do.
Do. deferred	4 1/2	25, do.
Nat'l. Bank of China	4 1/2	\$23, sellers
A. Shans	4 1/2	\$23, sellers
H. Shans	4 1/2	\$15, sellers
Poon's Shares	4 1/2	\$11.10
Bell's Asbestos E. A.	4 1/2	\$10
Campbell, Moore & Co.	4 1/2	\$38.
China-Borneo Co. Ltd.	4 1/2	\$20, nominal
China Light	4 1/2	\$100, buyers
China Tr. & S. A.	4 1/2	\$100, buyers
China Sugar	4 1/2	\$100, buyers
Cigar Companies—	\$500	\$500, nominal
Alumina, Ltd.	\$50	\$50, nominal
Philippine Tobacco	\$50	\$50, nominal
Cotton Mills.		
Euro	100	\$15, buyers
International	100	\$15, buyers
Laon Kung Mow	100	\$15, buyers
Soychee	100	\$15, buyers
Yahloong	100	\$15, buyers
Hongkong	100	\$15, buyers
Dairy Farm	100	\$15, buyers
Peayick & Co. Geo	100	\$15, buyers
Green Island Cement	100	\$15, buyers
H. & C. Baskely	100	\$15, buyers
Hongkong & C. Gas	100	\$15, buyers
Hongkong Electric	100	\$15, buyers
H. H. L. Tramways	100	\$15, buyers
Printed matter and samples	100	\$15, buyers
Registration, 10.00 A.M.	100	\$15, buyers
(Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.45 A.M.)	100	\$15, buyers
Letters, 11.00 A.M.	100	\$15, buyers
Saturday, 26th, 1.00 P.M.	100	\$15, buyers
Monday, 28th, 1.00 P.M.	100	\$15, buyers
Monday, 28th, 4.00 P.M.	100	\$15, buyers
Monday, 28th, 4.00 P.M.	100	\$15, buyers
Tuesday, 29th,	100	\$15, buyers
Printed matter and samples	100	\$15, buyers
Registration, 10.00 A.M.	100	\$15, buyers
(Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.45 A.M.)	100	\$15, buyers
Letters, 11.00 A.M.	100	\$15, buyers
Tuesday, 29th, 3.00 P.M.	100	\$15, buyers
Thursday, 31st,	100	\$15, buyers
Printed matter and samples	100	\$15, buyers
Registration, 10.00 A.M.	100	\$15, buyers
(Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.45 A.M.)	100	\$15, buyers
Letters, 11.00 A.M.	100	\$15, buyers
Friday, 1st Nov., 11.00 A.M.	100	\$15, buyers
Saturday, 2nd Nov., 11.00 A.M.	100	\$15, buyers
Wednesday, 6th Nov., 11.00 A.M.	100	\$15, buyers
Saturday, 9th Nov., 11.00 A.M.	100	\$15, buyers
Wednesday, 20th Nov.,	100	\$15, buyers
Printed matter and samples	100	\$15, buyers
Registration, 10.00 A.M.	100	\$15, buyers
(Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.45 A.M.)	100	\$15, buyers
Letters, 11.00 A.M.	100	\$15, buyers

VERNON & SMYTH, Brokers.

THE WEATHER.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER, 23rd OCTOBER, P.M.

STATION.	Hour.	Barometer.	Therm.	Humidity.	Wind.	Weather.
Vladivostok	2 p.m.	30.23	58	81	SE	—
Kobe	"	30.19	58	81	SE	—
Nagasaki	"	30.07	58	81	SE	—
Kagoshima	"	30.11	58	81	SE	—
Taihu	1 p.m.	29.86	58	81	SE	—
Tsushima	"	29.84	58	81	SE	—
Koshu	"	29.87	58	81	SE	—
Yokohama	"	29.87	58	81	SE	—
Shanghai	3 p.m.	29.60	78	81	SE	—
Swatow	"	29.61	78	81	SE	—
Canton	"	29.61	78	81	SE	—
Hongkong	5 p.m.	29.61	78	81	SE	—
Gap Road	"	29.60	78	81	SE	—
Mahe	"	29.60	78	81	SE	—
Haiphong	1 p.m.	29.69	79	81	SE	—
Manila	4 p.m.	29.69	79	81	SE	—
Malate	3 p.m.	29.69	79	81	SE	—
Bacolod	"	29.76	84	81	SE	—
Cebu	"	29.76	83	81	SE	—
C. S. James	"	29.76	83	81	SE	—

24th OCTOBER A.M.

Vladivostok	7 a.m.	30.23	58	81	SE	—
Kobe	"	30.19	58	81	SE	—
Nagasaki	"	30.07	58	81	SE	—
Kagoshima	"	30.11	58	81	SE	—
Taihu	5 a.m.	29.86	58	81	SE	—
Tsushima	"	29.84	58	81	SE	—
Koshu	"	29.87	58	81	SE	—
Yokohama	"	29.87	58	81	SE	—
Shanghai	9 a.m.	29.60	78	81	SE	—
Swatow	"	29.61	78	81	SE	—
Canton	"	29.61	78	81	SE	—
Hongkong	10 a.m.	29.61	78	81	SE	—
Gap Road	"	29.60	78	81	SE	—
Mahe	"	29.60	78	81	SE	—
Haiphong	10 a.m.	29.69	79	81	SE	—
Manila	10 a.m.	29.69	79	81	SE	—
Malate	"	29.69	79	81	SE	—
Bacolod	"	29.76	84	81	SE	—
Cebu	"	29.76	83	81	SE	—
C. S. James	7 a.m.	29.76	83	81	SE	—

On the 24th at 11.30 A.M.—The barometer has fallen on the coast of China, from the 2nd inst. to the 24th. The depression seems to be now lying between the W coast of Luzon and the Paracels, and moving Westwards. Pressure is high over S. China. Strong monsoon of the China coast, and strong N. and N.W. winds to gales in the N. part of the China Sea. Forecast:—N.W. winds, moderate to strong; fair.

MESSRS. PALMER & CO.'S REPORT, 24th Oct. Barometer 29.61, 29.35 Therm. 80.4 (Wet bulb) 73 Barometer 1 p.m., 29.36 Therm. 1 p.m. (Wet bulb) 73 Barometer 4 p.m., 29.35 Therm. 4 p.m. (Wet bulb) 73 Thermom. 9 a.m., 80 Therm. Maximum, 83 Thermom. 1 p.m., 83 Therm. Minimum, 75 Thermom. 4 p.m., 80

VISITORS AT HOTELS.

HONGKONG HOTELS.

Mr. G. H. Ames	Capt. Innes
Mr. W. H. Anderson	Miss E. Innes
Mr. D. A. Andrews	Mr. E. N. Irwin
Mrs. Angus	Mr. & Mrs. E. Johansen
Mr. H. Arnold	Mr. & Mrs. E. S. Joseph
Mr. M. Arts	Mr. E. A. Ketch
Mr. W. S. Bailey	Mr. & Mrs. F. Kiese
Mr. Bakewell	Major H. B. King
Mr. B. J. Barlow	Mr. N. Lazarus
Mr. F. C. Barlow	Mr. & Mrs. Leachman
Mr. J. T. Bell	Major B. P. Little
Dr. Beringer	Mr. E. L.
Mr. J. Black	Mr. Gordon MacKie
Mr. C. Blanchet	Captain and Mrs. E. E.
Mr. A. Bonner	Mr. McEllin
Mr. de Broc	Mr. & Mrs. J. F. Mac-
Major and Mrs. W. R. Brown, R.E., and 3 children	Mr. Marlow
Mr. G. W. Brown	Mr. Michael
Mr. B. Brown	Mr. & Mrs. Milson
Major Buttsworth	Mr. & Mrs. Ogden
Mr. D. H. Cameron	Mr. W. Parfitt
Dr. F. Clarke	Dr. W. W. Pearce
Mr. A. J. Cole	Mr. A. J. Pichor
Mr. J. S. Colson	Mr. O. Pollak
Mr. H. E. Conroy	Mr. E. P. Price
Mr. J. T. Connell	Capt. Radcliffe, R.E.
Mrs. Davies and child	Dr. L. R. Reel
Mr. J. G. Dawson	Mr. A. Reid
Mr. P. C. Democro	Mr. C. Schouw
Mr. Devillibus	Mr. P. W. Sergeant
Mr. G. M. Discombe	Mr. E. Sidway
Major Donnell, R.A.	Mr. & Mrs. Simpson
Capt. & Mrs. Dunford and child	Capt. & Mrs. Simpson
Major P. S. Dyson	Mr. M. Siva
Mr. F. W. Edwards	Mr. T. J. Smith
Mr. & Mrs. Edwards	Mr. E. Smith
Mr. C. D. Findlay	Mr. S. Smith
Mr. Fischer	Mrs. M. Stankard
Mrs. Forth and child	Mr. & Mrs. G. Taylor
Mr. Kennedy Gibson	Mr. D. G. Taylor
Mr. L. E. Gillespie	Miss Rivers Thompson
Mr. L. Gillet	Dr. & Mrs. J. C. Thomson
Mr. C. Glover	Mr. H. M. Tibby
Mr. John Grant	Mr. A. Valentine
Mrs. W. W. Greene	Mr. G. H. Wakeman
Mr. E. P. Greer	Mr. and Mrs. Frank W.
Mrs. Hamilton	Watts
Mr. E. H. Hanson	Mr. W. J. G. Whitley
Mr. J. A. Hawkins	Mrs. A. M. Whitton
Mr. R. G. Heckford	Lieut. & Mrs. Hagall
Mr. M. S. Hobbs	Wild
Mr. Hocking	Mr. J. J. Woollen
Mr. & Mrs. Howkins	Mr. & Mrs. H. Taylor
Mr. W. Kerfoot Hughes	Wright
Mr. A. N. Huko	

CONSANGIT HOUSE.

Miss Bayly	Mr. J. M. d'Almeida
Mr. L. E. Bennett	Mr. & Mrs. d'Almeida
Mr. & Mrs. J. Bryan	Mrs. d'Almeida
Mrs. A. J. Coffey	Mrs. d'Almeida
Mr. & Mrs. R. S. Cumming	Mrs. J. Ross
Mr. Walker H. Goss	Master Ross
Mr. E. Heaps	Mr. & Mrs. G. Roy and children
Mr. & Mrs. T. W. Hind.	Mr. E. J. Schmitz
Mr. & Mrs. J. C. Love	Mr. & Mrs. Ed. Schmitz
and child	Mr. & Mrs. Schmitz
Dr. & Mrs. J. L. Maxwell	Mrs. F. L. Strong
Mr. J. H. Moore	Miss M. L. Strong
Dr. Oskar Muller, M.D.	Mr. W. S. Vidor
Hon. Dr. Oronhyateka	Dr. Wendland, M.D.
Miss d'Almeida Remo-	
ties	

WAYRELEY HOTEL.

Mr. N. K. Davidson	Dr. Macleod
Mr. J. M. Ellis	Mr. B. H. Mestree
Mrs. H. G. Hampton	Mr. B. H. Mestree
Miss Hutchings	Mr. B. H. Mestree
Miss B. Hutchings	Mr. B. H. Mestree
Mr. J. M. Jones	Mr. N. S. P. Tania
Lieut. Colonel Koe	Mr. W. W. Laxton
Mr. R. W. Laxton	

HONGKONG REORDER.

Previous day 4 p.m.	On date at 10 a.m.	On date at 4 p.m.
Barometer	29.59	29.57
Thermometer	81	72
Humidity	81	72
Direction of wind	SE	SE
Force	1	0
Weather	—	—
Sea	—	—

Highest open air temperature on the 23rd 85

Lowest open air temperature on the 23rd 72

Hongkong Observatory, 24th October.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

24th to the 31st October.

High Water.	Low Water.
Time.	Time.
24th	24th
25th	25th
26th	26th
27th	27th
28th	28th
29th	29th
30th	30th
31st	31st

POHOOMUL BROTHERS.

7 & 59, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

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